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9 March 1953DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO STALIN'S DEATH UP TO 1:00 P.M. EST March 9Orbit Solidarity

1. Broadcast output from Moscow, Peking, and the East European Satellites is notable for its stress on the solidarity of all "progressive peoples" rallied in a united bloc behind the Soviet Party and Government. The assurances of intra-Orbit solidarity are coupled with affirmations of the invincible strength of the Soviet Party deriving from the solid foundations laid by Stalin. This morning's PRAVDA editorial paraphrases Malenkov's statement at the 19th Party Congress that the USSR is no longer isolated by capitalist encirclement, and all three of the funeral orations refer to the USSR's continually growing friendship with other peoples in the "peace camp": Malenkov, Beria, and Molotov all give precedence to China and all refer to the USSR's support of colonial peoples fighting for "liberation." Malenkov and Beria mention the "Korean people," and Malenkov lauds "the courageous fight being waged for freedom and national independence by the people of Vietnam."

Soviet Internal Unity

2. A reference in Malenkov's speech to Stalin's leading role in "the liquidation of national strife" within the USSR points up the emphasis in Soviet broadcasts on the unity of the various national groups and their confidence in the new leaders as perpetuators of Stalin's will. Malenkov links Stalin's name with "the solution of one of the most complicated questions in the history of

the development of society--the question of nationalities," and messages broadcast by regional radios from the Uzbek, Armenian, and other Communist Party Central Committees pledge unity, vigilance, and complete adherence to the new leadership. Beria in his funeral oration describes Malenkov as "the talented pupil of Lenin and faithful comrade-in-arms of Stalin."

### The External Enemy

3. While all three of the funeral orators stress Stalin's role in building up Soviet strength and in leading the victorious fight against Hitlerism, the frame of reference is primarily a historical one, and the only explicit warning to the West appears in Beria's speech: "Our heroic armed forces are equipped with all types of modern weapons for the defense of the Soviet land... Our soldiers and sailors, officers and generals ... will know how to meet ... any aggressor who would dare to attack our country."

### Communist China

4. Speeches and commentaries broadcast from Peking stress China's basic ties with the Soviet Union and the need to continue to draw inspiration and example from Stalin's teachings. There are repeated assurances that the bulwark of strength created by Stalin on the basis of Marxism-Leninism guarantees continuity in Soviet efforts for the attainment of Stalin's goals and offsets the "irreparable" loss of Stalin as an individual. Mao Tse-tung's name is linked in a few instances with that of Stalin: Mao is depicted as the leader and Stalin the inspirer of China's revolution.

5. The tone of deference in Chinese broadcasts is primarily one of deference to Stalin personally. References to Malenkov, aside from factual reportage on his accession to the Premiership, are limited thus far to scattered quotations from his speeches and assurances that he will follow through on the

course mapped by Stalin.

#### Far East Delegations

6. Neither Mao Tse-tung nor North Korea's Kim Il Sung heads his country's delegation to Moscow. The Chinese group is led by Prime Minister Chou En-lai and the Korean by "Peace Committee" Chairman Pak Chong Ae. The Vietnam News Agency reports telegrams of condolences sent by Ho Chi Minh and other Viet Minh leaders and quotes Ho's message as expressing regret that the Viet Minh has no personal representation in Moscow "because of the distance."

#### The Satellites

7. East European radios were hooked up with Moscow this morning for direct broadcasts of the funeral proceedings, and special ceremonies were reported in all Satellite capitals. All the Satellites are represented in Moscow by their top governmental-Party leaders --Poland by Bierut, Czechoslovakia by Gottwald, Rumania by Gheorghiu-Dej, Bulgaria by Chervenkov, Hungary by Rakosi, and East Germany by Grotewohl and Ulbricht. The sole exception is Albania, whose delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Spiro Koleka rather than by Premier Enver Hoxha.

#### Western Reports

8. There are some rumors from Western radios concerning dissension within the Satellites. The French Press Agency cites reports that the East German Government will shortly be reshuffled, with top Communist Walter Ulbricht replacing Grotewohl as Premier. An Athens broadcast reports the arrest of Rumania's Commerce Minister on charges of conspiracy against the State, and the Belgrade radio continues to note extraordinary security measures in Bulgaria and Albania. There has been no monitored confirmation of any of these reports.